The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRUITS OF WAR AND PEACE.

OF WAR.

The warrior waves his standard high,
His falchion flashes in the fray,
He madly shouts his battle-cry,
And glories in a deathful day;
But famine's at the gate,
And rapine prowls without the walls;
The country round lies desolate,
While havoc's blighting footstep falls,
By ruined hearts, by homes defiled,
By scenes that Nature's visage mar,
We feel the storm of passions wild,
And pluck the bitter fruits of WAR.

OF PEACE.

The cob-web hangs on sword and belt,
The charger draws the gliding plow,
The cannon in the furnace melt,
And turn to gentle purpose now;
The threshers swing their pondrous flails,
The craftsmen toil with cheerful might,
The ocean swarms with merchant sails,
And busy mills look gay by night,
The happy land becomes renowned
As knowledge, art and wealth increase,
And thus, with plenty smiling round,
We cull the blessed fruits of PEACE.

[From Once a Week.]

The Samphire Gatherer's Story.

"It was here, sir, that Mr. Clements descended."

"How fearful!" I exclaimed, scarcely venturing to look down a precipice at least six hundred feet deep.

To repeat in a few words what had occupied nearly an hour, and omitting his numerous digressions, the samphire gatherer's tale runs thus:

At the close of the last century he and his father, samphire gatherers by trade, had assisted in lowering one Mr. Clements down the cliff under rather extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Clements was then returning home along the downs from the then retired but now fashionable town of ——, when he recognized a boat a mile from shore, strongly resembling one in which his wife and sisters were in the habit of passing hours in a little bay or inlet of the sea near his house. He hastened home only to have all his doubts removed as to their identity, and hurrying back to the spot where he had first observed them, found, to his extreme terror, that the boat had been deserted by its occupants, who had been seen wandering on the rocks beneath the cliff. To approach by sea on either side, in time to rescue them from their impending danger, was impossible. The tide was rising fast—their destruction seemed inevitable. In this emergency, the samphire gatherers were thought of, and sought for, and, declining all their offers, Clements insisted on descending the cliff, in hope of placing his wife and sisters upon some rock or spot where they might remain in safety till the arrival of the boat from ——. Thus far had the samphire gatherer got to his story, which he was relating to me as we strolled along the cliff, when he paused above, and pointed to the spot where Mr. Clements descended. Following his example, and taking a seat on the grass near him, the old man continued his tale. I give it in his own words:

"Well, sir, when we found we could not persuade him to let one of us go in his place, father, as usual, secured a crowbar into the earth, a few feet from the edge of the cliff, and then twining the rope once around it in order to give us a steadier hold on Mr. Clements, fastened it under his arms. We then made him change his coat for one of our frocks, such as you see the common people wear in these parts; and taught him how to put his feet steadily against the side of the cliff, as it were thus, and made him take the rope in his hand just above the knot, and told him to lean out as for as he possibly could, and to work his way downwards with his feet, and to look up, and keep a lookout for the stones and rubbish which the rope might dislodge. We told him all this, sir, and bade him not to be frightened at the birds, as they would do no harm; the sun had set, sir, and they always made a horrible screeching if you go down the cliffs after they had gone to roost; and that if he altered his mind and wished to come back he had only to give the rope a couple of pulls and we would haul him back. "No, no," said Mr. Clements, "there is no necessity for that. When I get to the bottom, wait for a quarter of an hour; if, at the end of that time, I give no signal for you to pull me up, you will know that the ladies are safe, and then make what haste you can and get a boat from ——. I am ready now," says he, in a faint voice, and his teeth all the while chattering with fear. Never was a man so frightened as he was at that moment. Well, sir, father and I once more lifted the rope, and Mr. Clements leaned back over the edge of the cliff. Down he went, and we soon lost sight of him.

"Working with his feet as father had told him, we slowly supplying the rope as he required it, he moved slowly down for a bit, then he rested on a jutting rock; all this time he kept his eyes on the sky. Pressing cautiously with his feet against the chalk, his body at almost triangles with the cliff, his hand grasping the rope or sheltering his face from the showers of stones and dirt which it dislodged, he had got about a hundred feet from the top, when suddenly slipping from the cliff his chest and face were thrown violently against it. He endeavored to regain his footing against the rocks, and in doing so broke through a resolution he had formed and looked beneath him. It was a rare sight that, for the first time. Well do I remember how my head swam as I looked at the water far, far below; and the waves that one could see, but not hear as they broke over the shingles. Presence of mind, on which he had so vaunted himself, where was it now? He was about to pull the rope, but he thought of his poor wife and sisters, and that was enough. On he went. To regain his footing was impossible. My father and I kept gradually lowering the rope; and with his face to the cliff, his hands outstretched, catching at each object as he passed, enveloped in a shower of stones, and chalk which he had no strength to avoid, grasping and panting for breath, poor Mr. Clements slided down for another hundred feet.

Not long, sir. Father soon discovered that there was no weight or pull upon the rope, and surmising from his own experience what had occurred, we raised it a few feet and thus released Mr. Clements from his painful situation. From that moment he told me he was unconscious as to whether he was ascending or descending until he heard his name called in a faint voice. He opened his eyes. We had lowered him over the arch of an immense cavern, within which all was darkness. The sea was rolling in beneath him; his foot touched it; he felt he must either swim or drown; he feebly grasped the rope; a thrill of joy ran through his veins as he found an unexpected footing on a rock, concealed by waves, in about three feet of water; the depth around for a few moments motionless on the rock. His name was again called; the sound came from the interior of the cave.

Extricating himself from the rope, he made an effort to swim; he found that he had more strength than he had thought; swam forward through the darkness of the cavern; he struggled—sank—rose again—heard his name called louder and nearer—made one more effort, felt the sand, the smooth sand under his feet—staggered forward—reeled, and fell exhausted into the arms of his wife.

"And his sister?"

The ladies were both there, sir. The cave was about fifty feet in depth, sloping upward toward the back, and partly filled with weeds, sand and stones. Here Mrs. Clements and her sister had been driven to take refuge from the rising tide. They had landed from the boat on the rocks, at some distance from the cavern, in the hope of finding a pathway or outlet, by which they could escape up the cliff. After a long and hopeless search they bethought them of the boat, and to their extreme terror found that it had been carried away by the rising tide, which now partly covered the rocks. They had just time to climb into the cavern over the fallen rocks under the arch, when the water, sweeping in, closed all entrance to any but a swimmer. Although the tide was rising fast, the ladies cheered each other with the hope that they should escape. Fortunately the darkness of the cave prevented their discovering the height to which the water usually rose.

As you might imagine, Mr. Clements was some time before he recovered his senses. His wife was kneeling beside him, chafing his brows, when her sister, starting up called attention to the rope by which he had descended. We were pulling it up, and he shook his head as it disappeared over the arch of the cavern. Well he knew it would be useless for them to use it. "It matters not," he said; "they [meaning us] have gone to H——. We shall have boats here soon; we are quite safe,"—endeavoring to keep their spirits up, while he well knew that in the darkness the chances were that the boat would never find the cave.

Two hours, sir—two long hours—passed in this way, and Mr. Clements had given up all hope. The water kept rising and rising until at last the waves broke at their feet, and each instant threatened their destruction. The ladies were almost dead with cold and fear, when a large, heavy Dutch-built boat—you don't see such things now, sir—swept, with scarcely a sound, close upon the spot where Mr. Clements and the ladies were. They did not see her until they were within the cavern; and no wonder, for the oars were muffled, and those who were in her were as silent as the grave. It was part of the cargo of a French smuggler, lying a few miles off, that her crew, assisted by some fishermen, were about to land, and they had taken shelter in a cavern, having been alarmed by the approach of a boat up the coast. Fortunately for it that Mr. Clements prevented them from calling out for assistance.

"Why, I should have thought that in such a moment—"

Not they, sir, not they; and Mr. Clements knew it. Desperate men like them would have left the poor things to drown, or have murdered them. He tried a last and dangerous chance; but it was his only one. While the men had their heads turned to the opening of the cavern, watching the boat pass, the sight of which had driven them into it, he lifted the ladies gently into the bow of the boat. They couldn't hear him for the noise of the waves; there was plenty of room for them, and he was just going to step in himself, when one of the men turned, and he had only time to conceal himself under the bows of the boat before she was moving slowly out of the cave, with, as her crew little suspected, the addition of two to their number since she had entered it.

They went about a quarter of a mile down under the cliff, and landed a boy, who disappeared like a flash up the rocks. A dead silence ensusd; no one ventured to speak; the men rested on their oars, and the boat gently rose and sank on the waves. At last the silence is broken; something was hurled down the cliff at a short distance from the boat. It fell heavily on the rocks. "God forgive him, he's tossed him over," said one of the men. And so it was. The poor man on the lookout was asleep near the top of the cliff, and we often hear of these men rolling off in their sleep. There is always a reason for it, sir They were going to land their cargo when they heard a gun in the offing from one of the King's cutters. The alarm had been given. Not a moment was to be lost, and straining every nerve, they bore out to sea.

They were about two miles from the shore, when some of the men declared it was a lost job, and that they could go no further. Mrs. Clements was quite senseless from cold and exhaustion, but her sister listened eagerly to what the men said. The meaning of the conversation she could not understand, but they had some angry words. There was a little boat astern of the larger, which they drew to it and entered one by one, the last man calling out as he stepped in, "Now, boys, pull for your lives; they'll make after us on finding they have lost their prize."

The boat had disappeared in the surrounding darkness before the terrified lady comprehended all, and then, in a moment, the frightful truth flashed upon her. The devils had scuttled the boat, and it was sinking fast, She uttered one prayer, and turned to kiss her sleeping sister, when Mr. Clements' voice sounded almost beside her. There he was, in the same little pleasure boat which had been the cause of all their misfortunes. He had just time to lift the ladies from the boat and get clear of her, when she went down. The revenue cutter came up and took them aboard, all safe; but many months passed before Mrs. Clements recovered from the effects of that dreadful night.

"What became of Mr. Clements when they left him in the cave?"

He held on to the boat for a few moments, till they got outside, and then swam to the rocks where he found his little pleasure boat, and entering it, followed in the wake of the larger vessel, and was thus in time to save the lives of his wife and sister.

The sun is setting, sir, added the samphire gatherer, touching his hat to me; I must be going homeward. Mayhap, when you are strolling one of these fine days on the rocks below, you will look at the cavern where Mr. Clements found his wife. You can imagine better than describe, what must have been their feelings in such a place and at such a time.

ARE HOOP SKIRTS HEALTHFUL.—The intelligence from Paris that ladies are making their appearance in hoops five yards around, revives a question we had thought long since settled, "Are hoop skirts healthful?" It is conceded by all observers that the modern hoop skirt is one of the most healthful devices of the age. No sensible person can fail to appreciate its benefits. We do not advocate the hoops worn during the primitive and anti-shoddy days of our grandmothers, made of substantial hickory, but those made of light flexible steel. A medical writer, says, "if we must live in houses warmed by furnaces, and eighteen feet by five stories high, for pity's sake let us distribute the load of dress our climate requires, so as to allow every part of the body to be used to carry it up stairs. Let the jacket or the shoulder straps give the chest its share of the work; in a word let our wives and daughters shoulder their loads, if they would have their days prolonged in the land." We cannot exactly see the necessity of a hoop of such ample dimensions as those reported to be worn in Paris; but it should be of sufficient diameter to allow a full step; if it restricts the step in the slightest degree, it is too small. The heavy quilted skirts, formerly worn, were most pernicious to health; and even the light hoop skirts worn should be hooked to the jacket, and not allowed to rest on the hips. The lower limbs should be free and unrestricted in their motions, quick and energetic walking contributes greatly to the growth of the vital organs, and in order to insure this the hip must be relieved of the enormous weight of skirts formerly worn.

A NEW WAY OF EXPRESSING CONTEMPT.—There must have been a remarkable change of opinion in Bradford county, Pa., within a few years. Not long ago, when the Bank of Pottsville issued its five-dollar notes, James Buchanan was so popular there his portrait was engraved upon one corner of the bill, and nobody thought of defacing it in the remarkable style that has prevailed since the beginning of the war. A banker, who is a curiosity-hunter, has shown us a buddle of thirty-eight of these five-dollar notes, in twenty of which the word "Traitor" is written across Buchanan's forehead; in others the letter "T" is branded; on one the following words appear: "Give him his deserts"; on another is written, "Ye ould divil," and still another bears this inscription: "False to his csuntry and his God, but true to the Democratic party." Some ingenious indiuiduals at a loss to express their contempt in words, resort to symbols; one has drawn a copper-head-sneak, twiggling in the mouth of Buchanan, another decorates the head with a cap and bells, and a third encloses the neck within a noose which is attached to a gibbet. These curious methods of indicating contempt are not of a very high order, but they show how Mr. Buchanan is regarded in that part of Pennsylvania in which he was once so great a favorite.—*N. Y. Post.*

GEN. GANTT greatly shocked the nerves of the copperhead leaders of Pennsylvania in his late speech at Harrisburg. During the delivery of his speech he told the audience that when he was brought north as a prisoner of war, prominent "Democrats" of Pennsylvania assured him that if the rebels held out they would be successful, for the "Democrats" would arrest the war by defeating the conscription, &c. General Gantt added, with great emphasis, "I can give you the names if what I say is disputed."

THE Charleston *Mercury*, received at Newbern, N. C., on the 20th inst., says General Chase is making every exertion to flood the South with "greenbacks," which, unless immediately checked, will subvert their currency, and thus inflict a mortal blow on the success of the cause. The same paper says that the constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell is telling upon the lower part of the city of Charleston.

Pen and Ink Sketches of things in Washington.

Lincoln's Illness—Seward's Appearance—Extravagance in Diamonds—Lord Lyons.

A lady corresponcent of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, who is in Washington, in a letter to that paper, says of a late Presidential reception at the East Room:

President Lincoln.

As you approach him, he extends his hand to you, and with a little awkward stoop of the shoulders, and a sort of dive at your manifirm member, gives it a hearty shake, and makes a cheerful response to your salutation. He wore a pair of white kid gloves, quite large for him; and as I first saw him holding one hand in the other, I thought he was suffering from a felon or one of Job's comforters, which he had bound up in a white handkerchief, and was smoothing it. The original pattern of these gloves must have been large. Occasionally a lady pauses and says a few pleasant things to him, or a gentleman, *sotto voce*, uncorks a little joke which he has been keeping especially for him.

Seward and Lord Lyons.

Mr. Seward has changed a good deal since we saw him at Cleveland, during the last Presidential campaign. He looks old and thin, thin in the legs, and thin in the neck. He has a moribund and "played out" look, quite significant of a closing career. Whether it is caused by his quarterly anxiety, and disappointment about the termination of the rebellion, or whether it arises from his mental efforts in laying the ghost of foreign interference, or is owing to simple consenescence, nobody can tell. Neither can any one calculate when he will retire from active political life. His habits, his tastes and his ambition will probably keep him on his feet till death taps him on the shoulder and bids him come in and take to his bed. The politician pre-eminently works his passage to distinction and a grave.

"Ah! few can tell how hard it is to climb the steep
Where Fame's proud temple shines afar."

The stout, burly-looking Englishman, who stands at the further end of the reception-room, conversing with Fernando Wood and his daughter, is Lord Lyons. He is a heavy, abdominous, coarse-shouldered man, with the color of his beef and claret sticking out all over his face and neck, and giving them a quite a choked and florid appearance. He seems not at all courtly or affable, and when in a state of repose looks sullen and glum. He reminded me of a certain ancient philosopher who, from the peculiar style of his personal dignity, obtained the *sobriquet* of the Etrurian Bull. Taurus, or Leo, he is not the style of man to please me. I should rather be as gaunt and rangy as the President, than as bulky as his lordship.

Extravagance in Diamonds.

On the last occasion I am told there was an unusual display of fashionable and beautiful attire, on the part of both gentlemen and ladies. The women with their flashing diamonds, and the military men with their ominous trappings, the presence of those who have gathered laurels on the field of battle, or won enduring fame as statesmen and legislators, made it an exceedingly brilliant and interesting assembly, and such a one as rarely meets at any place in this country, except in the East Room of the White House. It seems to be every woman's ambition now-a-days to "make it diamonds." These extravagant jewels, worn in great profusion by some ladies present, were objects of great interest and much conversation. I often heard such remarks as these: "That woman has got $10,000 worth of diamonds on her person; and that woman has $5,000 worth in her hair."

During the whole occasion I discovered but two things I really wanted to find fault about, that I thought were worthy of serious criticism. One was the gaudy appearance of the East Room. I have often heard criticisims upon the furniture, and decorations of this room, which I now think were well founded. The walls are covered with a very heavy, rich paper, in which royal purple and gold are the prevailing colors. The ceilings are painted in fresco, or in imitation of that style. The curtains and hangings are crimson with heavy yellow borders, and enormous gilt cornices over the windows. The sofas are mounted with red, and the carpet is as gaudy as a Mexican poncho. There are eight large mirrors in the room as big as your front door, and three enormous chandeliers, shedding light and heat enough to warm and illuminate a Roman Amphitheater. The whole aspect of the room, to my taste, considering where it is, is flashy and vulgar. It is gauded out of all beauty and propriety, and it would want only a few figures painted on the walls, wearing helmets and greaves, with others turning *pirouettes*, to give it the appearance of a theater or a dancing saloon. It would make Mould and Numsen a splendid supper room, with an arrangement to pull up the carpet after supper.

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DRESS GOODS, new, at 31 to 37½ cts.;
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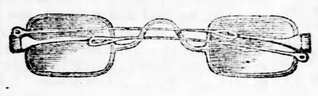

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PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sell:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. sel9

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the first of January, 1864. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.

CHARLES H. SPANG,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
ALEX. M. BYERS,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON.

February 4, 1864. fe5:1m

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,

Shippers and Dealers

IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,

Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Lesocck street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.

Terms—CASH. de29:tf

CHANGE OF BASE.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

Coke, Coal and Lime.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.

Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.

The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.

Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.

Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 333 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne. In store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON

ja2

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S

Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 20 Market street.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street;

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building.

se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.

no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

UPHOLSTERY.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,

(Successors to J. Seibert.)

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

No. 160 THIRD street,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.

Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of

Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.

ALSO,

MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,

Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.

no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

Between Beaver street and Ohio river.

MANCHESTER, PA.

☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. sep7

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ.

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ, No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS, OIL TUBES, COPPER PUMPS, STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES, MALT KILNS, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. Also, German Silver and Wooden Framed Show Cases, of all sizes and styles. ja5:tf

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,

Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

MANUFACTURER OF

Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and

SOLE LEATHER,

WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.

Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.

☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand. oc29:6m

CHRIST. LAPPE,

KEYSTONE TANNERY,

Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,

se28:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

W. S. JACKSON,

117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,

1e8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES

IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother,

BROKERS,

No. 18 William street,

NEW YORK.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers,

SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,

and manufacturers of

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

fe2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FLACK,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

Office second story No. 90 WATER street,

se9 Pittsburgh.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

PHILADELPHIA.

Commission

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Outside Reading Matter.

FIRST PAGE.—Poetry—The Sanaphire Gatherer's Story—Are Hoop Skirts Healthy?—A New Wrinkle Expressing Contempt—Gen. Gantt—Pen and Ink Sketches of Things in Washington, &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—List of Local Stocks and Securities—Copper Stock Market—The Money Market—New York Cattle Market—Philadelphia Cattle Market—New York Cotton Market—St. Louis Tobacco Market—Cincinnati Provision Market—Providence Trade Report—St. Louis Hemp, Cotton and Lead Market—Cincinnati Metal Market—Imports by Railroad—Marine Affairs—River Matters, &c.

THE French navy has established an effective blockade for the Mexican ports on the Pacific coast.

THE Court house at Newcastle, Indiana, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. It was the work of an incendiary.

ORDERS have been received from General Thomas to forward all veteran regiments as fast as their furloughs expire.

A GANG of counterfeiters of postal currency has been broken up in Cincinnati, and the parties arrested.

JAMES L. CLARK, paying clerk of the branch mint at Denver city, C. T., has absconded with thirty thousand dollars in gold and Government funds.

THE Charleston *Mercury* says: "We are glad to announce that two vessels—the Pet and Heroine—have run the blockade and arrived safely at a Confederate port, with valuable cargoes."

PATTERSON MCGEE, the late coachman of President Lincoln, charged with setting his stables on fire, has been released, as there was nothing to implicate him.

MEETING AT JONESBORO, ILLINOIS.—Two thousand people attended the meeting at Jonesboro, Ill., on Monday. This is the more remarkable, as that place has been noted as the headquarters of copperheadism, in Egypt.

GEN. CROCKER DEAD.—Apparently authentic information was received at Headquarters of the Cairo department, on the 23d inst., of the death of Brigadier General CROCKER, of Iowa. He died at Jackson, Miss., of wounds received in a skirmish with the rebels in the advance of SHERMAN's army.

REBEL BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The Wilmington, North Carolina, *Journal* announces the arrival of the steamer Alice, from Nassau, on the 3d, also that the steamer Spunky is aground under the guns of Fort Campbell, and is likely to go to pieces though most of her cargo will be saved.

PARSON BROWNLOW is reported to be dangerously ill at Knoxville. A letter says: "His recovery is a question of serious doubt. He says, however, that he is not going to give up the ghost until every leader swings and the Union is restored. He is confined to his room, and much of the time to his bed."

UNION FEELING AT NEWBERN.—The Newbern *Times* says that the late rebel raid has strengthened the Union feeling. We cannot for a moment doubt that should a strong Federal force move on Raleigh and unfurl the old starry banner from the capitol, it would be hailed with shouts of intense joy by tens of thousands.

FIRE AT LAFAYETTE, IND.—On Tuesday morning, at Lafayette, Indiana, a fire broke out in Reynold's block, corner of Fourth and Orths streets, block adjoining on Fourth street, occupied by the Post Office, Lafayette Journal Company, W. M. Miller, McCormick & Baker, Grocers, H. Smith, and Howard Bros., Boot and Shoe dealers, Capital Saloon, and Pierce's Picture Gallery, and totally destroyed them. All the mail matter, a greater part of the boots and shoes and a small part of the groceries were saved. The loss is about $50,000. Insurance about $25,000.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—The steamship Hecla, from Liverpool, with dates to the 10th inst., arrived in New York on Wednesday. The retreat of the Danes to Fleusburg is confirmed. They are also reported to have retreated from there to Duppel, after a severe engagement. There is great discontent at Copenhagen. The Danish commandar-in-chief has been recalled. An unreliable report prevails of a revolution at Copenhagen.

The British Court of Exchequer in Chambers, has dismissed the appeal in the Alexandra case, for lack of jurisdiction.

FORT SMITH.—A Fort Smith dispatch says: Advices from the Indian country state that the valley of the Couadiax river and its tributaries is clear of rebels, that the upper Seminole country is entirely swept, and that all rebel supplies for a movement on Arkansas must come from Red river, where the enemy are now concentrated. The rebel Indians are thoroughly disheartened. General Maxey was present in the Choctaw legislature a few days ago, and advised the Indians to return home and raise crops. The Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and other tribes were represented. The Choctaws urged a seperation from the Confederacy, as the rebel Confederacy was unable to protect them. The Creeks are prepared to fly into the Wachita Mountains.

Colonel Phillips' brigade had a fight with rebel Indians and Texans on Middle Boggy river, on the 14th, killing four hundred of them. Our loss was seventeen. The enemy was pursued to Fort Arbuckle; our force retired to Canadian. Fort Smith has been included in the Department of Arkansas, and General Thayer has established his headquarters there.

GEN. LEW WALLACE.—The editor of the Crawfordsville *Review* is very indignant at the cold shoulder tendered to Gen. LEW WALLACE by Gen. HALLECK, LINCOLN & Co. The editor and LEW were old chums, and the latter helped the former editorially sometimes, it is said. The *Review* has the following grandiloquent paragraph:

We can assure Mr. Halleck that, in common with the citizens of our town, we regard his envy and hostility toward our Major General with feelings of the deepest indignation, and have nothing but contempt for that miserable abortion, that loathsome thing called President, who has allowed himself to be controlled by a vain and conceited upstart, who, seeing danger of a rival in the glory gained by our young Napoleon in the *coup de main* at Romney, and the strategic march at Shiloh, crushed with a cowardly hand the budding flowers of military genius, at a time when Fate was weaving her garlands and chaplets for his brow. We condole with our Major General; we curse Halleck; we despise Lincoln, and —the entire Abolition Administration!

Of course, Maj. Gen. HALLECK, President LINCOLN and the Administration will consider themselves used up.

Let us not Quarrel.

When the sons of JACOB were about to return from Egypt to Canaan with food for their families, the last thing JOSEPH said to them was, "See that ye fall not out by the way." It would be superfluous to say that the advice was a good one. Every one's instincts would tell him that it was. It was good for JACOB'S sons who were about to start on a journey together, and it is still good for any and all persons who are, or are about to be, associated together for any purpose whatever. All such persons ought to keep ever before them the injunction, "See that ye fall not out by the way," and the more ought they to do so, the more important the purpose is to which their joint energies are to be applied.

We are now in the midst of a war which is more gigantic and terrible than any other that the world has ever seen. Already it has cost us hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars. It is a death struggle between freedom and slavery, liberty and bondage—a struggle which can know no truce, no peace—but in which one of the combatants must perish while the other triumphs. It is a mistake to say that one of the parties to the war is entirely in the North and the other altogether in the South. It is not so. The spirit of liberty is not found exclusively in the North, it imbues many a heart in the South, the spirit of slavery is not confined entirely to the South, it rankles in many a bosom in the North. The party of freedom, of civilization, of progress is the strong one in the North, but the party of slavery, of barbarism is not extinct there, it is only cowed into silence; it is only biding its time, only waiting for an opportunity to lift its head and join its fellow in the South in a crusade against liberty, against justice and everything else that holds out a ray of hope to the down-trodden masses, either in the new world or the old.

We are just about to enter upon the Spring campaign. That it will be the most important one of the war, is certain; that it will be the bloodiest, there can be little doubt. How many of our young men it is to lay in bloody graves none can tell. One cannot but tremble at the very thought of it. But important as must be the campaign that we are about to enter upon in the field of war, we are about to enter on another in the field of politics, that will be still more important. In the latter no less than in the former, we will have to fight the enemies of the Union, and in the latter they will be far the most dangerous, because there they will be at liberty to practice all their villainies with impunity. What will it avail us to defeat the Southern traitors in the field of battle, if we let their brethren in the North defeat us at the ballot box? With a Copperhead Administration in Washington, LEE will never need to fight his way into that city. He may enter it with flying colors, to embrace his reptile brethren and rejoice with them over the downfall of liberty and its supporters.

In the field of war we have a large number of brave, skillful, devoted leaders, all acting together, with one heart, for the overthrow of the rebels. Is the same the case in the field of politics? Are our party political leaders all acting together, with one heart, for the overthrow of the Copperheads, in the coming Presidential election? Who will, who can say that they are? Is not the contrary the fact? Have they not permitted their selfishness to rise above their patriotism, and to smother it? Have they not set their own individual interest before the public weal? Can any one, with his eyes open to the manœuvring that is going on in Republican high places, conscientiously say no to these questions? Do not these things threaten to split our party into fragments? Did ever any company of men need more some friendly JOSEPH to warn them not to fall out by the way, than we Republicans do at the present time? Why should it be so with us? What can we gain by it? If we suffer ourselves to be divided nothing but defeat can await us. This must be apparent even to the most perblind of party hacks. If it was now, as at most elections it is, merely a question whether those in office shall remain in or others take their place, our success at the coming eleccion would be of but little moment. But that is not the issue involved in this election. The issue now is whether our government is to rest hereafter on slavery or freedom, liberty or bondage, as its foundation. The southern rebels boast that under their constitution slavery is the corner stone of their government, and while no northern copperhead has a word to say against a government so constituted, many of them openly approve of it. The slaveholders will be content with no other government; the copperheads stand prepared to give them all they ask in this respect. That which is to be decided by the coming election, then, is whether this great war is to result in the establishment of human liberty or human bondage, freedom for the working man or slavery. Can it be possible that our leaders are going to prove themselves base enough to jeopardise our success in such an issue by a petty scramble among themselves for office? If they are, they will deserve in this world, the bitterest curses of all coming generations, and in the next the lowest, and blackest, and darkest cavern in the bottomless pit.

We would be glad to hope better things of our party leaders; and yet, in view of what we know to be transpiring around us, can we do so? In 1856 and 1860 the action of the various aspirants in our party for the Presidency was characterized by openness, directness, fairness. Principles not men, was not only the motto of our party, but the great rule of action among all its members. How can we render most secure the success of our principles, not which of us shall get office, was the question with us all, from the highest to the lowest. We asked no other question, we knew no other motive. Is the success of our principles less important now than it was then? On the contrary, is it not infinitely more important now than then? Then a failure to succeed could not be fatal to our principles, as was proved by the result in 1856; now it would be fatal to them. The present condition of the country is such as to put this beyond a doubt. Then why put their success in jeopardy by squabbles among ourselves for office? Already crimination and recrimination have been resorted to by the partisans of two high functionaries of the Government. Whether those two functionaries themselves partake of the feelings that seem to animate their respective friends, we know not, and we do not care to know. But we do know that all bickering, all crimination among different aspirants and their respective supporters in our party are wrong, and deserve severe reprobation; and we know that the only way to avoid bickering and crimination is for every one to act openly, fairly and honorably. We do not object to different members of our party aspiring to the Presidency; we rather commend it. We do not object to the friends of the different aspirants backing them with earnestness and energy, but we do object to them in doing so giving just cause of offence to one another. And above all we object to them falling out by the way, so as to split the party, bring out more than one candidate, and thereby secure the triumph of the Copperheads.

ST. LOUIS HERALD.—The *Morning Herald*, of St. Louis, suppressed by the military authorities two years ago, will shortly re-appear by permission of Rosecrans, on condition that it must be truly loyal, and contain nothing calculated to embarrass military operations or discourage enlistments.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1864.

Flour Inspector Appointed.

The Allegheny delegation this morning ended the contest for Flour Inspector by recommending Richard Perry for chief, and Jacob Seigler as deputy.

Legislative Proceedings.

Col. Glass introduced a resolution to pay a State bounty to veteran volunteers, also, a bill to increase the capital stock of the Western Transportation Company, and a bill amending the charter of the Western, Home and Foreign Bible Socieiy.

Mr. Slack introduced a bill changing th paving law in the borough of Manchester.

Mr. Bigham introduced a bill to authorize the Orphans' Court to order a sale of real estate to pay legacies.

This evening the discussion of damages by the rebel raids was again up.

Messrs. Sharp and Pershing, both Democrats, spent the evening in defence of the Democratic party. S.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Government Frauds.

James M. Hunt, lately on trial at Fortress Monroe, has been found guilty on six specifications, and sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor till payment thereof. The Court says they are thus lenient in consideration of the imprisonment and pecuniary losses already suffered by the said Hunt, by reason of former arrest, and foregoing charges, also, that they have striven, in vain, to find the accused the proper party upon whom to fix the responsibility for the enormous frauds that the Government has suffered in water transportation. Few adventurers, however, have been less guilty than the prisoner. The court also find that an intimacy is existing between certain commissioned officers of the Quartermaster's Department and contractors and clerks in their service, receiving presents from them of a highly improper and censurable character, and that the mode of chartering vessels, as shown by the record, is ruinous to the interests of the Government and disastrous to the morals of the country. The proceedings finding a sentence, was approved by General Butler, and ordered to be forthwith carried into execution.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Gen. Sigel Assigned to Command.

The President to-day assigned General Sigel to a command in West Virginia. This was done by the President on his own responsibility, without consulting his military advisers.

Confirmations.

The President has confirmed Peter Rae as Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First District of Illinois.

Dismissals.

The following are the dismissals for the week ending Feb. 20th: Captain John Mann, 31st Ohio, for drunkenness; Ass't Surgeon A. L. Williams, 74th Ohio; Ass't Surgeon Jonathan E. Davis, 27th Mich.; Ass't Surgeon H. S. Taft, 105th Ohio; Lt. James Martin, 31st Ohio, for drunkenness; 1st Lieut. Levi Sergent, 135th Illinois; 2d Lieut. James R. Elliot, 75th Illinois, for deserting his command.

Restored to Commission.

The following officers have been restored to commission: Major William M. Mabry, 111th Illinois; 1st Lieut. Sam'l C. Sloan, 33d Missouri.

Southern News.

Southern papers say that Ex-Senator and the rebel Maj. Gen. Preston, are on their way to Mexico to make offers of mutual recognition to the government established by the French. They openly avow this is a bid for recognition by Napoleon.

From Richmond.

General Bragg was ordered to report in Richmond, and arrived there.

An embalmer is being tried in Richmond for smuggling persons liable to conscription North, in coffins.

Congressonal Proceedings.

The House took up the Senate bill for the appointment of a Warden for the Washington jail.

Mr. Cox moved to lay it on the table. Decided in the negative—yeas, 55; nays, 72. The bill was then passed by a strict party vote—yeas, 76; nays, 56;—the Copperheads voting in the negative. The significance of the bill is that it takes the custody of the jail out of the hands of Marshal Lamon.

Mr. Fenton stated that the bill would save the government a large amount of money annually.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. King, of Mo., made a speech on Missouri affairs, in reply to the radical members of that State. In the course of his remarks he said McClurg's regiment of militia, in September 1862, stopped on their march at the Arkansas line, and refused to go out of the State.

Mr. McClurg characterized the statement as false.

Mr. King then stated that they stopped on the line to argue the question before proceeding.

Mr. McClurg said that, under ordinary circumstances, he should respect his colleague's gray hairs and allow calumny to go without a fitting rebuke, but this statement is as false as the other.

Mr. King replied that he was not there himself, but was so informed by persons in high military position who were there. Mr. King proceeded to make a pretty effective speech on his side of the Missouri question.

The House then proceeded to consider the Naval appropriation bill amendment, offered by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, increasing the appropriation for the construction and repair of vessels from twenty-two millions to twenty-six millions. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill for extending the time for the completion of land grant railroads in Iowa. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It extends the time for the completion six years, subject to the control of the State legislature, and provides for the adjustment of conflicting claims arising out of the various land grants to the State.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Our Prisoners in Rebeldom.

A private letter from A. D. Richardson to a New York *Tribune* correspondent says that he and Junius Brown, together with one hundred and forty northern prisoners, have been transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina, where they have more comfortable quarters and better rations than at Richmond. Major White, of Pennsylvania, is there in close confinement, and, also, three New England Captains, held as hostages for three southern officers said to be confined in the Alton peninentiary.

Negroes no Right to Ride in Railway Cars in the District of Columbia.

Senator Willey, from the District of Columbia Committee, reported that under existing laws negroes had no right to ride in any city railway cars.

Enabling Acts Passed.

The Senate passed enabling acts for Nevada and Colorado. Mr. Wade said the population of Colorado was sixty thousand.

Debate on the Lieutenant-General Bill

An interesting debate took place in the Senate on the Lieut.-General Bill.

Mr. Grimes was opposed to the bill, because it would either take Grant out of the field and make him a bureau officer in Washington, or establish him Commander-in-Chief at Chattanooga, or confer empty honor on him. He did not want to do any of these things. He believed Grant was a man of action, and he wanted him to stay where he is. As to getting rid of Halleck, he was not prepared to say Halleck was responsible for Gillmore's ill-timed expedition to Florida, or Banks' ridiculous crusade against Texas, but he wanted fair play.

Mr. Sherman reviewed and eulogized General Grant's career, and said he wanted to give the rank of Lieutenant-General to every officer who achieved such successes. He did not know whether Gen. Meade or Gen. Halleck were responsible for the inaction of the Potomac Army, which ought to have been in motion more than thirty days ago.

Reverdy Johnson warmly defended Gen. Halleck. He believed him a better man for his present position than General Grant.

Mr. Wilson thought that General Grant was entitled to a Lieutenant Generalship, but he would not have him named in the bill, because it was improper for Congress to make the nomination. He said the Senate was almost unanimously for Grant, and so also was the President and Secretary of War. Mr. Wilson eulogized Secretary Stanton's vast energy, entire purity and patriotism. Stanton had upheld and defended Grant from the beginning of his military career.

Mr. Fessenden said he wanted a soldier at the head of the armies to do the military thinking for the country, and leave the President to do the civil thinking. He believed Grant was the man for the place, but he would not vote for a bill with any man's name on it. The question was taken on concurring with the Senate's Military Committee's amendments striking out Grant's name, and striking out the clause making the Lieutenant General the commander of all the armies. Yeas, 28; nays, 12. The bill then passed. Yeas, 31; nays, 6. Nays—Buckalew, Davis, Powell, Harding, Saulsbury, and Wright.

The Senate Conference Committee on the whisky bill was not appointed to-day. V.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Correspondence of Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

Fremont Clubs.

The *Tribune* says, Fremont clubs are being formed in that city, urging him for the Presidency.

Another Escaped Prisoner.

A special to the New York *Herald* says, one of the escaped prisoners from Richmond came into our lines near Mitchell's Station, yesterday morning. He travelled along the railroad to Louisa Court House and saw very few troops on the road. He hired a negro to pilot him through the rebel army. Coming in at night through the woods, evading the camps, he reached the river in safety and crossed by lying down and pulling himself over on the ice.

The rebel pickets have lately been doubled for some distance above and below Rapidan Station, either to cover a weakening of their forces, or to lessen the chances of escape for deserters who still come through almost daily.

A Skirmish.

General Schimmelfennig had a skirmish with the enemy at St. John's Island, S. C., on the 12th inst., in which he lost thirteen men.

From Southern Papers.

The Southern papers, just received, contain numerous items of news and official dispatches, showing great fears regarding Sherman's and Farragut's movements towards Mobile.

The Pirate Alabama.

The pirate Alabama is reported, in a letter from Calcutta on the 5th of January, to have been seen thirty miles south of Sanahiad.

The Monitor Onondaga.

The new monitor battery Onondaga proceeded down the bay yesterday to test her machinery and armanent. She fully realized the expectations of her constructors. It is rumored that she will be dispatched to the Southern coast in a few days.

Another Bridge Over the Schuylkill.

Arrangements are being made for the immediate construction of another bridge over the Schuylkill at South street. B.

Latest from Europe---Arrival of the City of London.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The steamer City of London has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 11th instant, being one day later than those brought by the Hecla.

Mr. Milner Gibson said that experiments had been made with a view of establishing fog signals on Cape Race, but that the results were not very encouraging.

Mr. Burton's resolution denouncing the destruction of Kagosoma, after a debate, was lost by 164 to 85.

Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston have both made explanations relative to the Danish question, denying the right of Austria and Prussia to abrogate the Treaty of 1852.

The rumored revolution in Copenhagen is untrue, but some street fighting had taken place.

Both houses of Rigstad have adopted resolutions exhorting the people to tranquility and order, and pledging itself to the energetic defense of the country, and an address to the King was voted.

The Austrian headquarters on the 9th were at Froeup and the Prussian at Flensburg.

The Germans have decided to raise the Dannewerke.

It is rumored that the Prussians attacked the Danes at Duppel and lost 500. The result is unknown.

The Danes, in great numbers, have reached Alsen.

The Duke Frederick has been proclaimed at Flensburg.

It is reported that Denmark has proposed an European Congress relative to Schleswig.

It is asserted that the Austrian ministry have resolved that the London protocol can no longer be preserved as a basis of negotiations.

The London *Times* says the Danes have lost everything in Schleswig except honor.

The *Morning Post* says the situation is informal and that the time has arrived for a basis of arrangements to be discussed.

The Seizure of the Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 24.—The Police Magistrate delivered a judgment to-day in the Chesapeake case, ordering that the prisoners be committed to jail, for surrender to the United States authorities.

He said that the evidence for the prosecution, did not implicate the prisoners and other parties, captured the steamer Chesapeake, and that it was the work of cowards and villains. The Master of a vessel must have unfettered obedience and authority, from his crew and passengers. The evidence on the part of the defence, discloses the fact that there is a terrible civil war in the United States. The only authority given for the seizure of the Chesapeake, is that given by John Parker, and he had no power to give any commissions to other parties.

There was no authority given in letter of marque to Parker to transfer his power to another. He, the magistrate, would find no justification of the seizure of the Chesapeake. It was *animo furandi, non furore belli*. It was piriacy, robbery and murder. It was justifiable in the United States Courts, and a case within the Extradition Treaty.

Application will be made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, so as to bring the case before the Supreme Court.

The Bohemian Disaster.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—The following named passengers by the steamship Bohemia have not yet been heard from: Jane Schaechwan and four children, of New York; Pat Murphy, Thos. Coonan and daughter, Margaret Lane and infant, Ellen Flaherty, Ann Corhal, Biddy McDonnell, Biddy Mealy and two children, Hannah Connelly, Mary Cornican and Mary McDonough of Boston, Pat Cooper, Norris Curran, Dennis Smith, Mary and Margaret Nolan, Maria Connolly and Austin and Kate Connolly, of New York.

The schooner J. W. Fairfield, from Bedford, picked up, two miles northeast of Richmond Island, last night about 12 o'clock, the bodies of a woman, three children and a boy. The bodies are supposed to belong to the McDonough family, of Boston, or Schaechwan of New York. The body of the boy has not been recognized.

Arrival of Cahawba from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamer Cahawba has arrived from New Orleans, with dates of the 19th inst. via Key West on the 25th. She brings 45 bales of cotton.

The gunboat Hendrick Hudson has arrived at Key West with three prizes.

Arrival of Vessels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamers Kangaroo, from Liverpool, Celia, from Havre, and Catawba, from New Orleans, have arrived. The U. S. steamer Powhattan was at St. Thomas on the 6th inst.

Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 24.—The Democratic State Convention is in session to-day. A. P. Lansing, of Erie, has been chosen temporary Chairman.

WANTED.—Two good ROOMS, by a Lady and Gentleman. Possession wanted by the 1st of April. For terms, &c., address "E. A.," Commercial office. fe25

FOR SALE.—Two three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on the corner of FIRST and FERRY streets. Terms moderate. Inquire of JOSEPH TORRENS, at Flem[illegible] & Torrens, corner of Market and Third streets. fe25:2w

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' CLAIMS.—For BOUNTY, PENSION, PRIZE MONEY, &c. W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,) PITTSBURGH, PA. Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, SUBSISTENCE and PRIZE MONEY. Also, ORDNANCE RETURNS attended to promptly. fe25

SILK AND DRESS GOODS EMPORIUM. J. W. BARKER & CO., 59 Market street. The Largest Stock--The Greatest Variety ever Exhibited in this City. fe25

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS, 200 DIFFERENT, DIFFERENT, STYLES. 200 DIFFERENT, DIFFERENT, MAKES, MAKES, OF, OF, POCKET, POCKET BOOKS, BOOKS, AT PITTOCK'S, fe25 Opposite the Postoffice.

STOCKS AND BONDS. WANTED.—Pittsburgh Bonds, Peoples, Monongahela and Pittsburgh Insurance Company Stocks. FOR SALE: Allegheny county and Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds; Allegheny and Eureka Insurance Co. Stocks. S. S. BRYAN, fe23 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!! In days of old before our skill Was to mankind imparted, The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill They died quite broken-hearted. Our prices now are moderate Compared with other places, Besides we have *reduced* of late On jobs in certain cases. Four shillings only is our charge For common tooth extracting; For filling, if not over large, Eight shillings we're exacting. We do our work for ready pay, And if the job don't answer, Refund the money any day With interest and thanks, sir. For patronage thus heretofore So liberally extended, We thank you all and evermore Who have our cause befriended. Our efforts we shall now renew, To meet your approbation, By doing work the best we know, 'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR Teeth Extracted Without Pain, CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 278 Penn street. Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather. A FULL SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value. Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department. QUINCY A. SCOTT, del4 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

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NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS. NEW POLKAS. NEW MARCHES. NEW GALOPS. NEW SCHOTTISCHES, NEW QUADRILLES, &c. Just received the latest and most fashionable publications, fresh from the press. CHAS. C. MELLOR, fe20 81 Wood street.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling. I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot. For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES, ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY THE "PITTSBURGH COAL EXCHANGE."—At a meeting of the "Pittsburgh Coal Exchange," the following was unanimously passed and ordered to be published:

Whereas, The price of Coal to all consumers has become exorbitantly high, and great public feeling has been manifested on the subject; now be it

Resolved, That the public be informed of the real cause of such enormous prices.

Coal diggers demand on behalf of their "Union Association" a price of $1 per day and the amount of work to be limited to seventy-five bushels per day—thus making over five cents per bushel. Making an allowance for Sundays, holidays, &c., this amounts to $1,200 *cash, per year, for each coal digger's labor.* In many instances they also demand their own coal for fuel, free of charge, and refuse to pay but a nominal rent for their dwellings. These prices are fully double what we consider a fair and liberal remu

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's	12:50 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp's	4:25 p m	Fast Line	1:30 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at **9:05** a m; returns at **12:45** p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:15 a m	Chicago Exp	2:20 a m
Express	1:45 p m	Phila. do	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do	7:50 p m
Allee Ac'm	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at **9:15** a m, **12:00** m, **4:30** p m and **5:40** p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at **5:50** a m, **7:00** a m, **12:30** p m, and **2:50** p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddoek's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at **1:00** p m, and arrives at **10:00** a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti	1:45 a m	Mail	3:50 p. m.
do	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clev'd	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

HEADQ'RS DEPAR'TOF THE MONONGAHELA, } Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS:

Numerous complaints have been brought to these Headquarters in regard to the unfaithful manner in which the enlisting business is done in this city and Allegheny, particularly in regard to the premium paid on each recruit o veteran mustered into the service. It is th business of the agents of the Government, tue recruiting and musteringofficers, to have made or make out all papers connected with the enlistment of each recruit. No fees can be charged. Hence, as was announced in the Special Orders from these Headquarters on the 20th inst., every citizen or enlisted man who presents, and gets mustered in, a recruit or veteran, is alone entitled to $15 or $25.

Now, if any person has proof of a disregard of these instructions, and is not paid the premium to which he is justly entitled, let him bring that proof to these Headquarters, so that a court martial or military commission may decide on the merits of the case.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL BROOKS.
THEODORE READ, A. A. G.

Armstrong Official Returns.—Mr. J. B. Findley, Kittanning, informs us that the official majority for Dr. Thomas St. Clair, at the late election in Armstrong county, was seventy-one. This is a triumph in that old Democratic county.

Pittsburgers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Monday:—H. D. Brewer, Mrs. Henderson, J. S. Johnston, H. L. McCormick, Jas. S. Johnston, Rev. L. Risher, W. J. Kountz, M. Mentzer, A. Klopfer, S. Kirkland, W. Morley.

Convicted.—Geo. W. Rushenberger, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Henry Kettering, was convicted last week in the criminal Court at Greensburg, and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. For once, Rushenerger has not escaped the law.

Deserters.—Private Benjamin Van Horn, battery F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, is to be shot on February 26th for desertion. Private George W. Enterlene, Co. D, 62d Pennsylvania, also charged with desertion, is to be shot at the same time, in the presence of the Second Corps.

New Railway Terminus.—The United States Railroad and Mining *Journal* says:—"There are potent public reasons for making Harrisburg, in lieu of Sunbury, the terminus of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. The necersity for this change is so palpable that it needs no elaboration.

"Up the Nile."—Dr. Jas. Prestley, at the invitation of a number of our prominent citizens, will deliver a lecture on "Up the Nile," in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, on Friday evening. Dr. Prestley is an eloquent lecturer, and his descriptions of Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Sphynx, Thebes, &c., will prove most interesting.

Grand Oratorio.—A grand Oratorio will be given this evening at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the choir, under the direction of Prof. Wamelink, for the benefit of the ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The programme embraces many choice selections, which will be sung by Mrs. H. D. Scully, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Wamelink, Miss Beck, Messrs. Wamelink, Applebaum, Dingeldein and others. The Oratorio will undoubtedly prove a success.

The Six Months' Cavalry.—We understand that the extra clothing allowance awarded by the Government in the Frst Battallon of Six Months's Peensylvania Cavalry, will be paid to them by Major Allison, on the first Monday of March, at Wilkins Hall. All those who are interested will have to attend then and there, that they may sign the pay rolls and receive the money.

The High Price of Coal.—We would earnestly call the attention of our readers to the card of the "Pittsburgh Coal Exchange," which will be found in the "Special Notice" column, on the second page of to-day's COMMERCIAL. The exhorbitant price of coal to consumers is a subject of much complaint, and the "Coal Exchange" explains the cause for it, and also suggests a plan by which the evil complained of may be remedied. Let every citizen read the card.

Camp Copeland.—There are now some twenty-five hundred men in Camp Copeland. A large number of these will be sent forward to the armies to-day. Hundreds of new recruits from this and other counties are daily sent to the Camp, and, judging from the manner in which recruiting was going on yesterday, the number now received daily at the Camp will not be diminished, at least, until the expiration of the time for the payment of Government bounty.

Store Burned.—The "Company Store," in Bolivar, Westmorland county, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night, 13th inst. The loss to the proprietors is pretty heavy, as they had lately added a supply of new goods. All the goods in the store, together with about nine hundred dollars in money, were consumed. The entire loss will amount to over two thousand dollars. Mr. John B. Ogden had purchased an interest in the store a short time previous to the fire and had paid a considerable sum on the purchase.

The Case of General Negley.

We learn from the Louisville papers that the Court of Inquiry on the conduct of Generals McCook, Crittenden and Negley, adjourned on Monday *sine die*. The evidence elicited does not sustain a single charge upon either of the Generals, but, on the contrary, it shows that everything that could be done, or expected of a General or a man was done by them at the battle of Chickamauga. The many friends of Major General Negley will be gratified to hear this favorable result of the Court of Inquiry. If the truth was made known, we think the public would be fully satisfied that the charges preferred against General Negley were prompted by the envy and malice of certain officers and newspaper correspondents. At all events, we are happy to announce that the charges were not sustained, and hope soon to hear of the General being again at the head of his division.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT.—Wednesday moring, Feb. 24. Court met, present: Hon. H. W. Williams.

Scott, Burns & Co. vs. Hunter & McCloskey; No. 62, July Term, 1860. A jury was empanneled in this case on Monday last. This is an action to recover damages for causing, through intention or carelessness, the plaintiff's coal boats to go over the dam at Lock No. 2 on the Mohongahela river, at Port Perry. It is similar in all its features to that tried last week. The case commenced on Monday last, and has continued to occupy the attention of the Court up to noon on Wednesday, when it was not closed.

It is alleged that defendants ran their coal boats in at the head of the locks, and did not pass through, for some cause, compelling the plaintiffs to tie up above; that during the night there came a sudden and unprecedented rise in the river—overflowing the locks, and causing such a jam and pressure among the boats as to break some of them loose, and drift them over the dam, whereby they were lost. On the part of the defense it is urged that the water was at such a stage, when they arrived at the lock, as to preclude the possibility of their passage through with any degree of safety—that they were anxious to pass on their way, and would have done so if they could.

Arrival of Veterans.

The 6th Wisconsin, veteran regiment, arrived in this city Tuesday evening, *en route* for active service in Virginia. They left Camp Washburne, Milwaukee, at about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, and arrived here at about ten o'clock. They were escorted to the City Hall, where the Committee were in waiting to receive them. After a splendid supper, which had been prepared, Colonel Bragg proposed three rousing cheers for the Committee, which were given with a will. The regiment numbered 270, of which 75 were new recruits. One hundred and fifty of the regiment are still in Wisconsin, who will join it as soon as they get their pay.

This regiment is ordered to report to General Meade, at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. The Adjutant of the 6th is in the Libby prison, Richmond.

The following is the present staff and field officers of the regiment:

Colonel, Edward S. Bragg; Lieutenant Colonel, Rufus Dawes; Major, John F. Hauser; Acting Adjutant, L. G. Harris; Quartermaster, C. P. Hyatt; Surgeon, A. W. Preston; Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Hall. The regiment belongs to the "Iron Brigade," First Division, First Army Corps.

Cadle's Cave, Life of Archbishop Hughes, Miles O'Reilly, and other late books at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Allegheny County Agricultural Society.

The February meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday morning. Members present—Messrs. Chess, Murdoch, Kelly, Oliver, McKelvey, Negley, White, Long and Reed.

Mr. Kelly, from the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Schoyer, attorney for the Society, relative to the claim of the Society against the State for the use of the Fair Grounds in the Ninth Ward, reported verbally.

Mr. Schoyer stated that he had twice written to the department at Harrisburg relative to the subject, but had received no answer. If the necessary papers, which had been forwarded to Harrisburg, could be procured, the Society would get its dues in a short time. He remarked that he would write to Senator Penney on the subject, and use every effort to secure the papers necessary to the prosecution of the claim.

A bill from the *Chronicle* for advertising was referred to the Committee on Printing, with power to act.

Mr. Murdock presented a communication from Mr. Longaker, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, relative to bidding for the locality of the next State Fair.

The communication was received and filed, and Mr. Murdock instructed to inform the State Society that the County Society had negotiations pending for the purchase of fair grounds, but was not prepared at present to bid for the State Fair.

The matter of the selection of proper grounds, to be used by the Society on which to hold Fairs, next came up. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the members present that the County Society should hold a Fair sometime in the Fall, but on this question of grounds there was a diversity of opinion.

Mr. Negley suggested that the most favorable grounds that could be procured were those of Mr. Van Voorhis, at Oakland. They were partly under fence, and would save the Society something in that respect. The grounds might be used for two or three fairs, until such times as the Society could get a better location.

Mr. White did not think the Oakland grounds a favorable location, from the fact that the means of transportation were too limited for the purpose, and it was rather far to walk.

After some further discussion, the question of a selection of grounds was postponed until the next meeting, and the Secretary requested to notify the Managers individually of the fact.

A communication was received from the Washington Literary Society, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, setting forth that they had been furnished with a hall for their meetings, and requesting a donation from the Allegheny County Agricultural Society to fit up the same.

The communication was received, and the Corresponding Secretary instructed to inform the Society that they were not at present prepared to make a donation.

The reports of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, for the month of October, 1863, were handed to the members for circulation.

Mr. J. T. F. Wright was called upon to give some historical information touching mowers and reapers, Mr. Wright stated that he had proposed an article on the subject, but he preferred to hear first some of the members give their practical experience on mowers and reapers before reading his.

After an interchange of views on the matter, the question was made the special order for the next regular meeting, and will take precedence of all other business.

Mr. Chess suggested that the corresponding Secretary, Mr. Murdock, should immediately communicate with the Patent Office, relative to the distribution of seeds, &c. The time was near at hand when planting would begin, and heretofore the season had past before the distribution of the Patent Office reached here.

The Society then adjourned, to meet on the last Wednesday in March next.

Meeting of the Citizens of the Eighth Ward.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward was held at the school house on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking action towards securing a bounty fund for volunteers. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. John Allen to the chair, and appointing Mr. Jas. B. Dodge as Secretary.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That committees be appointed to solicit subscriptions to form a bounty fund, one-half of said fund to be paid out as fast as collected, to volunteere, to be credited to the ward, and the balance be distributed among the families of those drafted who have subscribed to the fund, in proportion to the amount subscribed.

John G. Stoer, corner of Gibbon and Magee streets, was appointed Treasurer.

The following Block Committees were appointed:

1. Pennsylvania avenue, Miltenberger, Bluff and Van Braam streets—Henry Myers, Thomas Neely, Michael Hoeh.
2. Pennsylvania avenue, Bluff, Van Braam and Marion streets—Alexander M'Donald, John Kaerzcher and John Fox.
3. Pennsylvania avenue, Marion, Bluff and Pride streets—Wm. Griffin, Geo. W. Ditheridge and O. B. Jones.
4. Pennsylvania Avenue, Pride, Bluff and Stevenson streets—David Hutchinson, Jacob Keebler and C. H. Bierman.
5. Pennsylvania Avenue, Stevenson, Gibbon and Magee streets—John J. Stoer, John Hansel and G. Wolfe.
6. Gibbon, Bluff, Magee and Stevenson streets—H. E. White, John L. Hamilton and C. W. Smith.
7. Pennsylvania Avenue, Magee, Bluff and Chestnut streets—James B. Dodge, Wm. H. Wagstaff and Hall Patterson.
8. Pennsylvania Avenue, Chestnut, Linden, and Boyd streets—John A. Sergeant, John M. Killen and John M'Claren.
9. Linden, Chestnut, Bluff and Ward line—R. Coward, Jacob Miller and James Ewing.
10. Second street—Thomas Reese, Philip James and Rowland Jones.

Adjourned to meet on Friday evening at half-past seven o'clock at the same place.

Releasing Convicts to go into the Army.

A growing evil in many of the Criminal Courts of the country, is the discharge of convicts from custody and punishment in order that they may enter the army. Such characters will not make good soldiers, and nine out of ten will desert on the first opportunity. In the Criminal Court at Greensburg, last week, four indictments were found against one Jeremiah B. Hout, for forgery. To three of these bills of indictment, the defendant entered pleas of guilty. To the fourth bill he plead not guilty, whereupon the case was brought on to trial, and he was acquitted. On Saturday last, his counsel stated to the Court, that in the cases in which he had plead guilty, the prosecutor and the prisoner had entered into an arrangement, by which it was agreed that, with the permission of the Court, the complaints should be withdrawn, a portion of the money obtained upon the forged notes refunded, and that Hout would immediately enlist in the service of the United States, and thus be removed from the community. He, therefore moved the Court to allow the prisoner to withdraw the plea of guilty, and direct the District Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in order that the arrangement could be effected.

District Attorney Stewart replied to Mr. Turney, setting forth the abuses to which the criminal law had been already subjected, the utter prostitution of justice in thus allowing criminals to escape, and the reprehensible policy of opening the doors of prisons and jails to fill up the army with scoundrels and villains. His Honor, Judge Buffington, in delivering the opinion of the court, decided that he had no power to direct a *nolle prosequi* to be entered without the concurrence of the District Attorney, and therefore disallowed the motion.

Bounty Fund.

The following amounts have been paid in to J. C. M'Pherson, treasurer of the Fourth Ward (Allegheny City) Bounty Fund:

Alex Young	$ 20	Rob't Carson (add).	$ 10
Otto Gasser	40	Wm M Stewart	20
Andrew Copeland	40	Joseph S Lare	40
John Dunberger	20	John Dean	50
George Dunberger	20	Stewart W Scott	40
Mrs Steiner	5	J D Baldwin & Co.	500
Henry Aeffort	20	J S Slagle (add)	60
M Mettzia	40	S Kaufman (add)	15
P Paulin	5	W H Robinson	50
R Martin	4	John Morrison	50
Christ Bente (add)	15	Christ Mattis (add)	15
Robt Kingam	20	Thomas D Davis	40
Jos Montooth	35	Marx Klin	40
Coonrod Hasenian	20	Fred Riddle	40
Geo M Blackstock	40	Fred Ley	40
W F Blackstock	40	P C Walter	30
Oregon Lysle	40	Daniel Blair	20
S W Barker	20	Fred Seedekum	10
E M'Clure (add)	10	Martin Husehbugh	2
Jas Mahaffey (add)	10	John Scheirich	10
James Carson	20	Leonard Lutz	15
Deitrick Bollgy	5	Wm Forgues	40
Wm Hartje (add)	15	Chas Whistle	15
Rhinehart Kress	20	Mathias Zoboll	10
F R Brunot	500	C Feister (add)	7
Wm. Binekie	10	John C Seubole	5
Mitch Riden (add)	15	Jacob Gross	5
Benj Sutton (add)	55	George L Reppert	40
Wm Smith (add)	50	George Werth	10
Wm Varnum (add)	10	Charles Laffler	40
J H Schlechinger	5	Prev'usly rep'ted	16 736
Conrad Koller	40		
J J East	50	Total	$19 669

Religious Intelligence.

The pastoral relation between the Rev. James Allison and the church of Sewickley, was dissolved by the Presbytery of Allegheny City, on Thursday, the 18th inst. Mr. Allison requested this action, that he might be able to devote himself entirely to the interests of the *Presbyterian Banner*, of which he is one of the editors and proprietors.

The Rev. Mr. Shields, pastor of the churches of Georgetown and Fairfield, Presbytery of Erie, has received a call to the church of Bridgewater, Presbytery of Allegheny City.

On the 9th inst., Rev. Thomas Hanna, D. D., died at his residence in Washington, Pa. He had been feeble for some time from the effects of preceding attacks of paralysis; and it was by a return of the same affection his life was ended. Dr. Hanna had acted a distinguished part in the Associate Church before the Union, and has since been an influential minister of the United Presbyterian Church. He died in the sixty-fifth year of his age and forty-fifth of his ministry. He was a good and useful man, whose memory will be, as it should be, long cherished in the church.

Appointments by the Governor.—As will be seen by our special dispatches from Harrisburg, the contest for Flour Inspector in this county has been ended by the appointment by Gov. Curtin of Richard Perry, of Monongahela borough, as Chief Inspector, and Jacob Ziegler, of Lower St. Clair townsnip, as Deputy Inspector. The appointments, it seems, were referred to the Allegheny county delegation in the Legislature, who recommended the gentlemen above named. Mr. John Rippey, of this city, has been appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Second Ward Meeting.—At an adjourned meeting of the enrolled men of the Second Ward, held at the school house last evening, R. R. Bulger, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved that the Auxillary Committee be requested to appoint Sub-committees for the purpose of canvassing the different blocks, if found necessary, in order that every enrolled man may have an opportunity of contributing to the bounty fund, and thereby relieve the ward from the draft.

Interesting Presentation Ceremonies.

The presentation of the new and beautiful flag prepared for the citizens of the First ward, Allegheny, to be presented to Knap's Independent Battery, was last evening given into the keeping of that famous company. The presentation ceremonies took place at Siddons' Hall, on Rebecca street, and there was a large number present to witness and participate in them. Capt. Jos. M. Knap, former captain of the Battery, on behalf of the donors, presented the flag in a neat speech, and Capt. James McGill received it on behalf of the Battery in well chosen remarks. The Battery was likewise presented with a silver-keyed bugle, which, under the guidance of Mr. Robert Kelly, the bugler of the corps, spoke for itself. Another handsome present to the Battery was a guidon made of white silk, bearing the battle-cry of "God and Liberty," which was the gift of some fair unknown. All of these presents will be kindly cherished and preserved by the brave men of "Knap's Independent Pennsylvania Battery," and will serve as mementoes to them when in the field of kind friends and warm hearts at home.

The members of the Battery, after being made the recipients of the gifts before enumerated, themselves became donors, and, through their spokesman, Mr. James E. Robinson, presented Samuel Riddle, Esq., of the First Ward, Allegheny, with a handsome silver service, as a mark of their appreciation of his services in their behalf. Mr. Riddle, although completely surprised, accepted the present in a few appropriate remarks. Col. John Siddons was also made the recipient of a gold-headed cane from the Battery.

The occasion was really a pleasing and interesting one, and to none it was more gratifying than the brave artillerymen who will soon leave us for active service in the front at Chattanooga.

Second Ward Bounty Fund.

The following additional sums have been paid to Thos. Steel, Esq., Treasurer of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, bounty fund on Feb. 24, 1864:

Benj Bakewell	$100	John Lafferty	$ 5
R H Patterson	25	Wm Davis	50
J J Stein	50	John E Davis	50
Geo Peebles	25	Matthew McBride	5
Geo D Bruce	50	James Vick	25
Jacob Devin	30	J W McFarland	10
Wm Devin	30	John Hfel	25
Thos Smith	5	M J Henderson	25
Wm Cross, Jr	5	John Weimer	10
F J Loudon	5	C W Alden	10
Geo Stevenson	5	Fred C Ramig	25
John Bell	5	A F Chatou	50
James Bolden	5	John Bedell	25
C McGranahan	5	John Bedell	25
Joseph S Finch	5	C McGranahan	25
Sam'l Kennard	5	Joseph S Finch	50
Sam'l Mellon	5	Y Derr	25
Wm McDowell	25	John T Patterson	50
Robt M'Cutcheon	50	Geo Rerson	40
Ed Kennedy	10	C B Scully	20
Stephen Cairns	25		
J F Colvin	50	Total	1,150
Amount previously reported			$10,800
Total			$11,950

An Important Order.

Rev. John T. Pressly, in his recent visit to Washington City, feeling deeply the necessity of doing something for the purpose of preserving from dessolation the Associate Reformed Churches of the South—many of which he had been instrumental in planting some forty-five years ago—in company with Gen. Moorhead, called upon the Secretary of War, and having made known the object of his visit, received an order from the War Department, expressing "entire confidence in the loyalty of the United Presbyterian Church," and directs "all Generals and officers commanding armies, detachments and posts, to place at the disposal of that church, all houses of worship belonging to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which there is not at present a loyal minister," and to give to the Church "all the aid, countenance and support practicable to the execution of its important commission."

The value of this order, important as it is in itself, is not a little enhanced by the kind and courteous manner in which it was granted by the Honorable Secretary.

FOR Throat Diseases and Coughs, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which are sold by all Druggists.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The new play of the Ticket-of-Leave-Man has been drawing crowded houses and, although we cannot expect so long a run for it here as it is having in the eastern cities, it promises to be the most successful play brought out this season by Manager Henderson. It will be repeated to-night, with Mr. Neafie as Bob Brierly.

THE MILTONIAN TABLEAUX will positively close this week. The houses are crowded at every exhibition.

YANKEE HILL'S Combination Troupe are announced to appear in this city next week.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY, } PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22, 1863. }

This office has on hand three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars, two years five per cent. Legal Tender Treasury notes, stamped Feb. 15th, 1864, which will be exchanged *at par* for Government funds.

Also fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars Fractional Currency, small denominations, for exchange.
C. W. BATCHELOR, Depository.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Diaries for 1864, at Pittock's.

Pocket Books at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Soldiers' Pocket Albums in great variety, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Free Trapper's Pass, Blacksmith of Antwerp, Charlotte Temple, and other late Dime books, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Albums—Call and examine the elegant stock at low prices, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Godey, Atlantic, Peterson, Arthur, Continental, Ballou for March, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

RIVER MATTERS.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were five feet six inches water by the pier marks, and rising slowly. The weather was very pleasant for the season. The Allegheny river is now clear of ice as far up as Logan's Eddy. Boats, however, will not venture up that uncertain stream until we have more water.

THE ice in the Allegheny gave way Wednesday morning, doing the usual amount of damage to boats, barges and other crafts moored along that stream.

THE officers of the steamer Jennie Hubbs will accept our thanks for attention to this office.

THE first ciass packet Nevada, Capt. Brickell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE packet Leonidas, Captain Anawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

A LARGE number of boats will be due from Cincinnati, as soon as the river will admit of navigation.

THE favorite steamer "Golden Era," Captain Bryan, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville.

THE splendid passenger steamer Cricket No. 3, Capt. Black, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

Capt. J. J. Robinson's splendid side-wheel packet, Muscatine, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE new and splendid steamer Benton, Capt. Rea, is announced for St. Louis and Missouri River. She will go through without reshipping.

THE fine packet Eclipse, Capt. Wise, is announced for Cincinnati. Persons going that way will find fine accommodation and attentive officers.

THE punctual packet Miami, Capt. Bryson, is announced for Cincinnati this day. This boat is noted for superior accommodations and attentive officers. Capt. A. Robinson will do the honors in the office.

The splendid packet James Watson, Captain Watson, is announced for Cincinnati. This boat comes to us specially recommended by our friend Miller, of the *Commercial*. Of course she is all right. Mr. Sontag, who has charge of the office, is a clever and attentive officer.

WE had almost forgotten to notice that Mr. Clendennen, who is assisting in the office of the Golden Era, comes to us highly recommended. With Captain Bryan on deck and Clendennen in the office, we can readily account for the popularity of that favorite steamer.

IN our notice of the steamer Cricket No. 3, we forgot to mention that the clerk, Mr. Rice, who does the financiering on that steamer is one of the cleverest officers that comes to this port. We take pleasure in recommending him to our friends.

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.
Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.
All orders addressed to Box 360, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no2:6m

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
MILLER & DICKINSON,
se24

FINANCE AND TRADE.

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

Gold closes at 158.

C & N W	154	Mich Central	138¾
Pitts. & Ft. W	99	Ill Cent	133¼
T H & A	83	Clev'd & Pitts	117
Toledo & W	61	G. & C	117¾
Canton	146½	Chicago & R I	121
Cumb'd Coal	89½	Reading	130½
Quicksilver	60¾	Cent Am Transit	42
Mil. & P. du C	67¾	Canada Copper	104
Hudson	162	Cleve & Toledo	1563/4
N Y Central	136¾	C & A preferred	95
Erie	119	Pacific Mail	274
Harlem	131		

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, February 25, 1864. }

Business was only moderately active yesterday, the demand being principally of a local character. The weather continues mild; the rain, which has been threatening for some time past, still holds off; we have had several attempts, which did not amount to much. Our rivers are rising slowly, with five feet six inches in the channel. The ice in the Allegheny gave way on Wednesday morning; in the break up, which was rather sudden, a number of boats were swept away along the shore, causing considerable loss of property. That stream is now free to Logan's Eddy, but there is not enough water for navigable purposes. We have a number of boats that have their cargoes on board, and will leave as soon as we have more water. Several boats that were on their way up, may be expected to-day or to-morrow. Among the sales, may be reported the following:

HAY—The demand yesterday was limited. Prices declined a shade at the scales, 11 loads being disposed of at prices varying from $25@30 @32 per ton. The market closed dull.

STRAW—Was dull. Four loads were disposed of at $19@20 per ton.

FLOUR—The market was somewhat unsettled. Holders are not disposed to reduce their figures whilst purchasers are waiting for lower figures. The stock in this market is not large. The sales made were principally in dray load lots, at—Extra, $6 40@6 50; Extra Family, $7 25@7 50. We note a sale of 400 bbls Extra Family at $7 40 ₱ bbl. A few days since 4,800 bbls was disposed of to a few of our large dealers at $7 25, delivered at the depot. The brand was a favorite one.

BUTTER—Was in active demand at current rates. We note sales of 4,000 lbs fresh roll at 28c; 300 @32c; 1,000 lbs do, terms private.

OILS—Was in fair demand. We note sales 50 bbls No. 1 Lard Oil at $1 10@1 12½; 25 bbls No. 2 at $1@1 05; 20 do Linseed at 87@90.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm with a good local demand. Sales 120 bush apples at $2 25@2 40 per bush; sales 100 bushels prime peaches at $5 25@5 50 per bush.

SALT—Sales 150 bbls No. 1 Allegheny at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

GRAIN—We have nothing worth notice. The demand was limited, and sales likewise. The receipts were restricted on the opening of navigation. We may look for an increase. The nominal rates, with small sales, were as follows:

Wheat—Red sales of 800 bushels, first hands, at $1 40@1 41 per bush. White, sales of 750 bush. at $1 45 per bushel.

Oats—Were dull, with sales at depot, at 79@80, from store the usual advance.

Barley—Was dull at $1 42@1 50 for Fall. Spring at $1 25 per bushel.

Corn—Was steady, with sales of 1,100 bushels, first hands, at $1 10@1 12½.

Rye—Was dull, with more sellers than buyers.

BACON—We continue to notice a firm market with an increasing demand for the various descriptions of Bacon. The demand for lots for local purposes was large. Shoulders—Sales 12,000 lbs at 10c. Sides 6,000 lbs at 12c. Plain Hams —Sale of 7,000 lbs at 13@13¼c. S. C. Hams—Sales 4,800 lbs at 14¼c.

WHISKY—The market was firm; holders demand and obtain 80@90c for City Rectified.

MOLASSES—Market inactive; sales of 25 bbls at 52½@53.

PIG METAL—The market for some time past has been very firm and prices have steadily advanced; 300 tons Neutral Mahoning Valley was disposed of at $55 per ton; sales 100 tons Foundry Hot Blast at $90 per ton.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; prices are declining. Sales of 6 bbls at 20@21c per doz.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a good demand. We note sales of 100 boxes W R 14½c, 28 boxes E D, 15c; 400 do Goshen, 15c.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm; prices tend upward, particularly sugar and molasses. Among the sales were—

Sugar—10 hhds Cuba, 14@14¼c; 8 do Orleans, 15@15½c.

Molasses—Sales of new at 80@85c; old, 65@70c. Syrups, 80c@$1 per gallon.

Coffee—Sales of 40 sacks Rio at 36@37c, as per quality.

FISH—The market was firm, with a good demand. As prices were unchanged we omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Feb. 25, 1864. }

In fact we have but few sales to record. The stocks on hand being extremely limited, whilst the difference between the views of buyers and sellers prevents sales to any extent, even if the stocks would admit of large sales. The Allegheny river is now open to Logan's Eddy. We must have more water before that stream can be navigated. The Allegheny wharf is crovered with empty oil barrels awaiting shipment. There is at this time six steamers, that are literally covered with barrels, that will depart as soon as circumstances will permit. Until we have fresh receipts we cannot expect to have a settled market.

Crude—The stocks are very light, and we quote nominally in bulk at 20c, packages included, 25@26c. We hear of no sales at the latter figure. Sales of 400 bbls in bulk, to a refiner, at 20c.

Refined—Was unsettled. Bonded was held at 44c, and 20 was offered. Free Oil was held at 45c, 50 being offered. The only sales reported were in a small way. At present there is not sufficient margin between the Eastern and Western market.

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 24.

Receipts of live hogs, 4,926; dressed hogs, 614; cattle, 606. Live hogs dull and prices easier at $4@4 25 for poor, $6 50@7 25 for good to choice. Dressed hogs dull, and fully 25c lower; $7@7 50 for light, and $8 for heavy.

Cattle quiet at $5 25@6 00 for good to choice.

Mess pork firm; $19 50@20 00 for country; $20@20 50 for city packed. Prime mess firmly held at $17 50@18 00.

Packed hams active and firm at 11c. English meats quiet at 9¾@10c. Cumberland at 10c. Short rib at 10¾@11c. Short clear middles at 12¼@12½c.

Long Cut hams and bulk meats firm at 10¼@10½c. Hams, loose, 10¾c; packed, 7¼@7¾c. Shoulders, loose, 8c; packed, 9c. Rough sides loose.

Lard is quiet and inactive at 12¼c.

Prime grease firm and unchanged.

Flour weak and lower.

Wheat heavy and lower; $1 16@1 16½ for No. 1 Spring, and $1 10¾@1 11 No. 2 Spring.

Corn steady for old at 86@87c, but 3@4c lower for new at 73@76c.

Oats lower at 64@64½c.

Rye steady at $1 02@$1 05.

Barley firm at $1 16@1 37 for good to choice.

Highwines heavy. There are rumors of sales at 75@78c.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Reported daily for the Commercial by TACK & BROTHER, *Oil Brokers, 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1864.

The Petroleum market is very quiet. Bonded is nominal at 45@46c. There were no sales of Refined. Free at 52@55c, the latter for prime. Crude at 29½@30.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Petroleum is unchanged. Crude at 30¼@40c; Refined in bond at at 48c; Free at 56¼@58c. Receipts, 1,778 barrels.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R
February 24, 1864.

GOING EAST.

L. Wilcok, 57 bbls refined, 51 do crude, to Boston.
Brewer & Co; 550 boxes refined, to New York.
Brewer & Co., 250 bbls " "
H. L. Foster & Co., 115 bbls refinep, to Philadelphia.

[By telegraph.]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

COTTON—

The Daily Commercial.

. FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	50		$ 68
Exchange Bank	50		68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk	50		55¼
Mechanics' Bank	50		62
Allegheny Bank	50		56½
Citizens' Bank	50		61¾@61¾
Iron City Bank	50		63½
Iron City Trust Co	50		54¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50		49
Citizens' Insurance Co	50		60
Western Insurance Co	42		53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50		48
Mong. Insurance Co	32		32½
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds	1,000		730
Allegheny County do. do	1,000		715
Allegheny Valley R. R	50		10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R	50		9¾
Monongahela Nav. Co	50		44
Allegheny Insurance Co	25		28¾
Peoples Insurance Co	25		28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50		84
Manchester Saving			49

MINING STOCKS.

	Paid in	Off.	Ask'd.
Mass	$	4	5¼
Northwestern	7 05	12¼	13
Great Western	1 00	4½	5
Dacotah		4	6
Pitts. and Boston	5 55	88	90
National	5 50	30	32
North Cliff	2 50	5	5½
Bay State		18¾	20
Central	4 25	57½	59
Isle Royal	16 10	22	25½
Minnesota	3 50	82	84

Copper Stock Market.

BOSTON, February 22, 1864.

950 Acton	4¾	500 Humboldt	5¾
100 Al. & Bos	11	1500 Hungarian	3½
250 Atlas	63	2 Huron	40
50 Bay State	18¾	400 I Royal—Logan	1½
450 Boston	6¾	100 Mandan	6
5950 Bedford	3	200 Manhattan	7¾
100 Canada	5½	20 Mesnard	14
200 do	5¾	180 do	14¾
1000 Chaudiere	57¼	50 Minnesota	85
12 Copper Falls	33½	50 North Cliff	6½
500 do bds	34	50 Pewabic	70
10 Dudley	4¾	68 Pittsburgh	88
150 do	4½	50 Pontiac	80¼
100 Eagle River	8½	15 Quincy	89
750 Great Western	4½	1800 Sutton	1¼
100 G. Mountain	5¾	350 Star	12¾
125 Hancock	15	100 Superior	103½
300 Hamilton	4	450 Wickham	90

THE Money Market here, as it is elsewhere continues to be abundantly supplied, and loans can be made at the minimum rates on good paper. Capital has become so plenty that it is seeking investments in unaccustomed channels, and every interest is stimulated under this plethora of money. We deem it a most auspicious time for bringing up the stock of those railroads that have so long been lagging behind, to that position and standard to which they are entitled. The favorable report of the Directors of the Allegheny Valley road, showing such a healthy condition of its affairs, has taking the public by surprise. It will awaken additional inquiry for its stock, and we may look shortly for an advance in the price.

A New York paper remarks, in referring to the sudden high pitch which the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne stock took on last Saturday, when it touched 101, that there is already a short interest in it nearly equal to the whole amount of capital stock. In addition to this basis for running up the price of Fort Wayne, it is stated that the company has spent on the stock over sixty per cent. of the net earnings during the last three years. Stockholders will propose at the next meeting in March some arrangement by which the money already expended in improvements upon the property shall be represented by capital stock, and for declaring a scrip dividend for some portion of the money already expended in adding to the value of the road. The earnings of the Fort Wayne road are now very great, and they can be increased considerably by pursuing the present policy of spending the surplus income on the road. If the present policy is continued the stock will accumulate in three years into a forty per cent. dividend-paying security, and this would make it a mark for hostile legislation. Some of the stockholders assert that an arrangement can be made by which a forty per cent. scrip dividend can be declared with advantage to the company. Fort Wayne was quoted at 101 at the close.

—The New York *Evening Post*, of Tuesday, furnishes the following summary:

Gold opened at 158¾, and gradually declined to 158⅜, closing at 157⅝@157¾. Exchange is fairly active at 171¾.

The loan market is daily increasing in ease. Six per cent. is the current rate, and at five large sums are readily lent on Governments and other first-class securities.

The stock market is feverish and irregular. Governments are steady. Seven-thirties are scarce and wanted, as considerable amounts have been bought up for conversion into Sixes of 1881. This operation, at recent prices, has given a profit of one per cent.

Compound Sixes of 1865 are held at 146 and registered five-twenties are wanted at 107¼. Currency certificates are somewhat more plentiful, and are quoted at 99¾@99¼.

Railroad shares are irregular and are depressed by the growing desire to sell.

This is in part due to the anticipation of a speedy termination of the rebellion and to the belief that many of the railroads shares are too high, even in view of the most sanguine calculations of future traffic and of probable dividends.

—A suit is reported to have been commenced against the directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road to compel the conversion of the third and first mortgage bonds into common stock.

—The amount of stock divided to the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company last week was some 85,000 shares, representing at their par value $4,200,000, or at their market price $8,035,000. With this addition of new stock the capital of the company is now represented in 365,000 shares, covering at par $17,250,000 in money.

—The imports and exports of Philadelphia for the last three years was as follows:

	1861	1862	1063
Imports	$7,309,488	$7,962,883	$6,433,658
Exports	10,199,277	11,818,070	10,807,172

—The Mechanicants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, Va., has declared a dividend of seven per cent. for the last six months, payable to the Philadelphia stockholders on demand, at the Philadelphia Bank.

—Within a few days past a sale of 4,800 bbls of Extra Family flour was effected with a party of our large dealers, at $7 25, delivered at the Pittsburgh depot. The article was of a superior quality and a favorite brand.

New York Cattle Market.

TRIBUNE REPORT.

BULL'S HEAD—Monday, February 21.—We thought last week that we had reached the top round of the ladder of high prices. In this we were mistaken. Prices are higher to-day. Taking price and quality into consideration, we believe that bullocks on the average are half a cent a pound net dearer to the butcher than last Monday. With about 3,400 head on sale, the prices ranged from 10 to 16 cents a pound for the net weight of meat, seller sinking offal. Very few sell at the lowest rate, and none but the very meanest sort, and, of course, none but a few very choice ones sell at the highest quotations. Most of these sales are from 12 to 14 cents, and some Western droves will average 13¾ cents upon liberal weights. We have not seen a bullock sold to-day that we should be willing to eat the beef of, at less than 13 cents a pound, and none that we consider first rate at less than 14½ cents. The number to-day is larger than last Monday, and there is a much larger number expected to-morrow, and Government not in want of as many, yet the most of the stock having been bought by speculators at most extravagant rates, is consequently held high, and will be sold, though trade was very slow. The butchers are very unwilling to pay the extravagant prices, because they do not believe there is any reasonable cause for them to continue. Indeed, we shall not be surprised to see a half a cent decline to-morrow. There is a lot of stale cattle on sale, which indicates the supply last week large enough for the demand. We believe it large enough in the country, but the stock is in the hands of men who are determined to keep up the price. So far they have succeeded. The price of cattle of ordinary quality, is higher to-day we believe than we ever saw it. The general average quality is not as good as last week. The weather is mild, compared with the past week, though not warm.

The supply of hogs is larger than last Monday, and we doubt whether we shall have to report any sales at 9c ₰ lb live weight. The demand, however, has been good all this week, and dressed hogs have sold at 11@12c ₰ lb.

The sheep market opened this morning in Sixth street, with a moderate supply, and a moderate demand. Sellers held stock at a slight advance, against which buyers held back. A real good lot of fine wool sheep, averaging 100 lbs, would bring 8½c per lb. Ordinarily, the price ranged 7½@8¼c. Full particulars to-morrow

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1864.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle continue moderate, only reaching about 1,270 head. The market in consequence is more active, and prices have advanced. First quality Western and Pennsylvania steers are selling at 13½@13c, 2d do. at 12@12c, and common quality at from 8@10½c ₰ lb, according to quality; about 500 head sold to go to Baltimore at from 6¼@7¼c ₰ lb gross, as to quality. The market closed very firm, and all the stock on sale sold at the above prices.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 130 head. There is a good demand, and prices have advanced; springers are selling at from $30@$35, and Cow and Calf at from $30@50 ₰ head, according to quality. Old poor Cows are selling at from $16 @17 ₰ head.

Calves—About 37 head sold at prices ranging from 5¾@6c ₰ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard are fair this week, reaching about 5,000 head. There is a good demand, and prices have advanced; fair to good are selling at from 8@8c, and extra at 9¼c ₰ lb, gross.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union Avenue and Rising Sun Drove Yards, reach about 1,650 head, selling at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net, which is an advance.

1,395 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net.

Rhead sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net.

120 head sold at Phillips & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net, according to quality.

New York Cotton Market.

Cotton—The market was very dull, and prices drooping. Sales trifling, and quotations nominal at 78@80c for Middlings. We quote the following from the circular of Mr. Samuel Smith, Manchester:

"Egyptian, American, and Brazil Cotton have held their ground much better than Indian Cotton. The consumption is evidently turning more upon these long stapled kinds, and they promise to hold a much higher rank this year than they did last. The excessive waste in the working of Indian Cotton has disgusted spinners with it, and it is surmised that the inferiority of the fabrics made from it is also revealing itself more plainly. On the other hand, the Egyptian crop is coming forward far slower than was expected; the import in January is only 16,000 bales against 27,000 last year, and the stock 18,000 bales against 44,000 bales, while the consumption is 16,000 bales against 9,000 bales. In Alexandria the opinion is general that the crop has been overrated, and estimates are reduced considerably, so that it appears likely now that our stock of Egyptian will be kept light this year, and prices better sustained than in Surats. At the same time it might be observed that the delivery of Cotton in Alexandria is believed to have been impeded by government restrictions on the railway traffic, and that much freer supplies may be expected soon."

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market has been quite active at last week's prices. Mostly all the lots that are offered are green and sappy, which naturally causes the prices to remain low, comparatively speaking, with prices that were paid last fall. This same tobacco will in the fall bring fully as high, if not higher, prices than were paid last year.

The break during the week consists of 641 hhds, and prices ranged as follows: For stems at $2 30 to $4 10; for scraps at $4 80@5 00; for green lugs at $3 00@6 20; for planters' lugs at $6 10@8 50; for common shipping leaf at $8 50@13 90; for medium shipping leaf at $13 20@16 90; for medium manufacturing leaf at $16 80@20 25; for good manufacturing leaf at $24 00@35 75.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

There was not much done in Provisions on the spot. For delivery at interior points, 8½c was paid for 150 hogsheads Shoulders, packed. City Mess Pork is inquired for at $22 50; the inquiry is not responded to by those holding good brands. Country is generally held at $22 when on the market. There were sales of good brands of city Lard at 12¾c. A fair demand exists at this figure, but there is very little to be had at less than 12¾c. Country of best quality is still held at 12¾c, with scarcely any demand above 12¾c. Bulk Sides are quoted at 9¾@10c, loose, for very light and extra heavy, with nothing doing that is made public. Bulk Hams, of good cut, would find a market at 11c.

Providence Trade Report—Feb. 22.

Cotton and woolen goods are not selling so rapidly as the opening of the season seemed to promise. Manufacturers are waiting patiently, and hoping soon to see a movement of the tide. Prices are generally firm; but there is some uneasiness in regard to the future value of goods.

Printing Goods.—Goods are very quiet. The following are the sales:

1,000 pieces 56x60, 15½c.
3,000 pieces 58x60, 15½c.
2,000 pieces 56x60, 15½c, light.
8,000 pieces 60x64, 16½c, 7 yards.
27,500 pieces 64x61, 17c.
2,000 pieces, 64x61, 17c, 7 yards

43,500 pieces.—*Journal.*

St. Louis Hemp, Cotton and Lead Market.

Hemp—Holders are holding at the following prices: Common undressed at $110@115; choice undressed at $220@225; choice dressed at $230@235; tow uncovered and covered at $90@100.

Cotton—Opened at first part of the week very active, and prices were firm; towards the latter part became dull and declining, caused by a decline in New York market, and our receipts by the river being large. Holders were, at the close of the week, asking the following prices: ordinary at 62c; good ordinary at 65c; low middling at 70c; middling at 72c, and good middling at 74c.

Lead—Has since our last report advanced, and closes nearly firm, in demand, and having an upward tendency; sales comprise about 1,200 pigs hard Missouri from Mine La Motte mines at $9 85 ₰ 100, and soft Missouri we quote sales at $10.

Cincinnati Metal Market.

Lead and Shot—The stock of Lead is light, and the market is steady at full prices. We quote Pig at 7¾@7¾c for Bar at 9¼@9½c. Sheet and Pipe at 13½c; assorted sizes of Shot at $10 50, and Buckshot at $41 50 per keg.

Iron—There has been a fair inquiry for hot blast Pig, and the market has ruled steady throughout this week, at $38 per ton. Cold blast is quiet, but held firmly at $63@65; about 100 tons sold at the latter figure. Bar is firm at 6c@6¼c for common and 7@7¼c for charcoal. Horseshoes are selling at 9¾@10c. net for Shoeberger's extra.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J Painter & Co, 40 bdls brooms; Jas E Nucks, 1 bx tools; Little & Trimble, 12 bxs c soap; W Rankin, 10 bxs candles, 17 do soap; Haworth & Bro, 10 bxs soap; J Painter & Co, 19 bxs t soap; W A Sneathen, 13 do do; Reymer & Bros. 10 bxs do; H Dalzell & Co, 15 do do; Henry Gerwig & Co, 4 bales tow, 6 bales twine, 2 do lath; J M Perkins, 28 bdls paper; Lambert & Shipton, 15 doz w boards; Schomaker & Lang, 35 doz buckets, 10 doz w boards, 5 doz do; Little & Trimble, 20 doz buckets; Atwell, Lee & Co, 20 doz do; Porterfield & Co, 5 doz tubs, 10 doz washboards; McClurken, Herron & Co, 5 dozen tubs; Little & Trimble, 5 doz tubs; C S Pearson, 4 cars baled hay; James Boyd & Co, 5 bxs steel; Lyday & Charpening, 2 cars staves; J S Dilworth, 53 bgs ear corn, 46 do oats, 60 do barley; H Gerwig, 5 bbls cider, 2 do apple butter; Reil & Keil, 2 bbls butter; J Hamilton, 6 sks oats; McClurken, Herron & Co, 2 bxs bacon, 4 bbls mess pork; H H Collins, 144 bbls willows; Spering & McKay, 50 bgs barley, 62 do rye, D Wallace, 147 bgs wheat; Kilpatrick & Bro, 29 sks seed; H B Freer & Co, 5 bbls dried apples; McKeowan & Lindhart, 100 bbls flour; White Bros, 33 sacks oats; Liggett & Co, 140 bags wheat; H B Freer & Co, 10 bbls dried apples; V Hohman, 50 bxs cigars; John Hamilton, 1 car hay; Cromlow & Coon, 2 cars lumber; Culp and Shepherd, 326 bush corn; Burgham & Co, 1 car hay; J Morehead, 8 cars pig metal; J Muller, lot old scrap iron; Hanna & Sinclair, 170 sks rags.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—John I House, 15 bbls tobacco; McClurkin & Co, 40 bbls do; Little & Trimble, 10 bbls do; C Keifer, 72 green hides, 43 dry do; E Ewart, 10 bbls tobacco; Shriver & Lazear, 12 bbls do; Atwell, Lee & Co, 3 bbls do, 5 kegs do; Means & Coffin, 10 bbls do; McDonnel & Co, 10 do; Jas Wood & Co, 1 car scrap; Peter Myers, 3 bbls hams, 2 tierces lard, 2 kegs do, 1 bbl dried beef; E D E Ray, 7 cases clothing; C Brunz, 3 melodeons; Adams & McKee, 40 bdls paper; J Vanhorn, 1 keg; R A McIlvain, 3 cases grass seed; J Woodwell, three paint mills and one steam pulley; Whitmore & Co, 1 bx handles; J B Canfield, 60 half bbls herring; E Hazelton, 100 do; S Dilworth, 50 do fish; E Hazelton, 25 half bbls fish; Watt & Wilson, 50 do do; Little & Trimble, 25 do do; John Morehead, 6 tons pig metal; J B Floyd & Co, 31 bales hay; Gillespie & Mitchell, 800 feet lumber; Hitchcock & Co, 60 sks corn, 46 sks and bags rye; J S Walworth, 120 half bbls fish; Shipton & Co, 95 barrels highwines; Johnson & Collins 181 sacks corn; Shipton & Co, 50 bbls whisky; Liggitt & Co, 116 sks wheat; Wm Edmonds & Co, 50 bbls ale, 30 half bbls do; Hitchcock & Co, 87 sacks wheat, 12 sacks corn; D Ridley, lot household goods; G S Dilworth, 33 boxes tobacco, 20 cases do; John Greer, 1 hhd tobacco; Murphey, 2 hhds do; W D Reinhart, 3 hhds tobacco; Jacob L Holder, 1 car cooper stuff.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—P McAffee, 1 car load hay; J & G Stewart, 1 do do; John Floyd and Co, 8 barrels whisky; W P Beck & Co, 50 barrels salt; Voights & Co, 65 sacks wheat; Robert Bole, 80 sacks oats; M Bazler, 25 bags potatoes; John Bierly, 18 sacks oats; Spang & Co, 1 car load iron; Lewis Bailey & Co, 1 car iron; George Oho, ½ car hoop-poles.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT that the

Chemical Olive Erasive Soap,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER

is now preferred above all other SOAPS in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation, by thousands of families throughout the United States, and many in Europe; and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest, and most economical SOAP manufactured for laundry and family use. IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION. Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use in hard and salt waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the talented field, as Quartermasters and Commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our Regiments we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior SOAP which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Quartermaster 12th Reg't,
ALEX. FORSYTH,
Quartermaster 14th Reg't.
M. K. MOORHEAD,
Quartermaster 13th Reg't.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. M'COOK'S DIVISION,
U. S. ARMY.

SAWYER'S "Chemical Olive Erasive Soap" has been used by this Division, for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best SOAP that could be procured for the service.

Capt. SAMUEL GAMAGE,
Depot Commissary, Muntordsville, Ky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S "Chemical Olive Erasive Soap," which has been used extensively in our Regiments, for the past two months, and which has been found to so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our Regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Capt. W. H. ECKELS, Commissary
Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster
1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Ky,
de29

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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No. 128 Smithfield street,

Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2tf

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOSHUA RHODES,
oct2 Duquesne Way.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
GeoWashington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

The Dunderburg.

The Nashua, N. H., Iron Company, is making the armor plates for the celebrated iron clad Dunderburg. They are four and three-fourths inches thick, and have been subjected to a severe test, at the short distance of fifty feet.

Trial of a Western Iron Clad.

The iron-clad turreted gunboat Ozark made a trial trip from Mound City to Cairo, Saturday, to the satisfaction of the naval officers. She will be immediately armed and equipped for active service.

A Danish Frigate Cruising After the Steamer Teutonia, from New York.

(From the London Morning Post, 5th.)

A report has been received at Elsinore of a Danish frigate cruising off Yarmouth this morning, and several vessels bound for a German port were afraid to go out. The Teutonia steamer, which arrived on the 4th at Southampton, from New York, bound for Hamburg, is supposed to be the object the Danish frigate is in search of. She had only $500 on board, the bulk of the specie having been consigned to England.

Further Increase of the Navy.

Within a few weeks the Secretary of the Navy has again decided to add another fleet to our national squadrons. In compliance with invitations, propositions have been made to construct the new vessels, and the following parties have obtained contracts: Capt. Perine to build two vessels, Messrs. Raen to build two vessels, Boston firms to build four, and others will soon be given out. The new crafts are to be entirely of iron, and are not intended for participation in actual battle. Their hulls are to be built in the strongest manner, and the machinery will be as circumstances will permit. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that all the new, fast war steamers, whose origin was first announced in the *Tribune*, are progressing rapidly, and will probably be finished this year. Some of them may be launched in August.

The Italian Iron Clad----The Trial Trip.

The Re d'Italia, the first broadside armored frigate, with un-shipped bulwarks, left New York harbor last Wednesday, for the purpose of testing the value of the innovation. The idea is an American one. The inventor claimed that by inclining a portion of the weight of the bulwarks inward toward the center, greater steadiness would be acquired, and the liability to which so heavily an armed ship is liable in a rough sea, materially lessened. Among the persons on board were Commander Gordon and Chief Engineer Hall, U. S. N., Messrs. Isham Webb, the builder, Wm. E. Everett, of the Novelty Iron Works, and an Italian Commission. The vessel proceeded about 100 miles out to sea encountering a slight gale. She behaved admirably. While under steam, the average speed was 13 knots an hour; a good rate, considering her immense weight. The destination, at starting, was Fortress Monroe, but after proceeding the above distance, the Italian officers in charge concluded to go further. This was done and the vessel reached the Battery on Friday having been absent 60 hours.

The Mobile Blockade Squadron.

The largest blockading fleet ever stationed off Mobile is at present rendezvoused. The Richmond, a first-class screw sloop of twenty-five guns, is the senior ship, and carries the flag of the second division, Commodore T. A. Jenkins being in command. The remainder of the fleet consists of the following screw sloops: Monongahela, 18 guns; Oneida, 10 guns, and Genessee, 8 guns; screw gunboats Kennebec, 5 guns; Pinola, 5 guns; Penguin, 7 guns; Gertrude, 5 guns; and the double-enders, Port Royal, 9 guns; Octorora, 10 guns, and Sebago, 10 guns.

Vessels are constantly arriving, and shortly be at the station, so that there will be a large fleet there either for offensive or defensive operations. It has been rumored that the rebels intend to make a raid out of Mobile bay with their iron clad cotton-clads, and probably this increase of force has been made to prevent it, and at the same time to have a sufficient number of vessels there to attend to the rebels, and to prevent the blockade runners from entering the port. The Confederates have recently purchased the full equipments for an army of three hundred thousand men in England, and a large portion of it has been already shipped for Dixie. None of it was captured in the Cumberland, and some destroyed in the Dee, Emily, Nutfield and Fanny and Jennie.

RIVER MATTERS.

The following steamers were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday, viz: Pomgon, Savanna, Argonaut No. 2, and Ingomar.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded only four inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with 8 feet hence in the canal, 9 feet 11 inches at Louisville, 3 feet in the Indiana Chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is in fair navigable order, and falling. There is 4 feet and rising in the Cumberland. There is 4 feet and falling in the Kanawha. The Kentucky river is falling, with only four feet at Mundy's Landing.

The Nannie Byers is ice-bound in the Mississippi, thirty-two miles below St. Louis.

Capt. Sam Brickell, of New Orleans, and Capt. Siddell, two veteran boatmen, are at present in the city.

Mr. E. T. Sullivan, of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, has purchased the steamer Idaho for $35,000 cash. She will be used in transporting government grain from Mt. Vernon to Nashville.

The Dunleith left for Louisville, on Sunday, where she will load for Nashville.

The Darling, from Memphis, made a fine run through the ice, arriving here Sunday. She brought up 150 bales cotton and considerable freight.

Capt. John Verner came up on Saturday from Madison, where he left his boat, the Navigator. The Navigator was loaded for New Orleans with Commissary stores, but broke a shaft when about seven miles below Shawneetown. Capt. Verner reshipped the stores on the Mississippi, and returned to Madison for repairs.

Very little business was done on the landing yesterday, after the departure of the morning packets. Nearly all business houses closed at twelve o'clock, consequently no freight was sent to the wharf in the afternoon.

LOUISVILLE.

There was 4 feet 11 inches water in the canal, and 5 feet 11 inches on the Falls in the Indiana chute.

The Silver Spray arrived from Nashville on the 19th, and is loading for Pittsburgh.

The Lady Franklin, which left port for Cincinnati, got as far as Six-mile Island and had to return, the ice being too formidable.

A barge with 250 tons of pig iron for Mr. Moore, of this city, arrived at the landing from Hanging Rock, Ohio.

The river opposite the city is full of floating ice.

The mailboat did not leave for Cincinnati yesterday.

The body of Capt. David Rhodes, of the towboat R. H. Lee, was found on Friday, by his father, near the place where he was seen to go down when he leaped from the burning wreck of this boat, on the morning of the 5th inst.

The navigation of the Ohio hence to Cairo, is unobstructed.

We learn that Captain King, who; about a year since, established a ship yard at Cannelton, Perry county, Indiana, has contracted to build a floating dock, of immense proportions. Oak lumber, of which it will require about 1,000,000 feet, will be in demand at Cannelton. The dock is to be 250 feet long.

NASHVILLE.

The Cumberland continues to rise, with five feet water on the Harpeth Shoals.

Arrived—The Bertha, Norman, and Arizona, from Cincinnati; and the Reindeer, from Carleton.

Departed—The Louisville, for Evansville; the Jennie Hubbs and Silver Lake, for Pittsburgh; and the Goody Friends, for Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE.

The Evansville *Journal* says: "The General Anderson, we learn, met with a serious accident on her way up, having broken a wrist and knocked both heads out of one of her cylinders. She made her way up on one wheel, and arrived about seven o'clock last night."

The Havana arrived from Louisville, and is loading here for Nashville on Government account. She has just been sold by Capt. Sweeney & Bro., for the handsome price of $30,000, to Messrs. W. E. Gibson & Co., of Aurora, and Ira N. Malin, of Vevay. Captain Malin; whom we found to be a clever and affable gentleman, takes command, and Mr. Dorley continues in the office.

ST. LOUIS.

A telegram to M. S. Mepham & Bro., who had shipped a large amount of goods on the steamer, announces the sinking of the Ad. Hine in the Arkansas, near Pine Bluff. The Hine was a stern-wheeler, built in August, 1860, cost $9000, was valued in November, 1862, at $7,650, was registered 94 tons, and carried 150. Her owners, before she last left this port, asked for her $16,000 from the Government, which had a mind to buy her. She was owned by L. H. Hine, one half Adam Hine, one-fourth, and R. H. Martin one-fourth. She was probably well insured, as one item of it is $5,000 in the United States office. Her cargo was insured.

Capt. Frank Dozier has sold his interest—one-third—in the Omaha, for $11,600. The boat is now owned entirely in the name of Bofinger. The Omaha was built in March, 1856, valued in November, 1862, at $15,400; subsequently bought for some $3,000 less, and was extensively repaired. She cost originally $28,000, and carries 300 tons.

On the 11th inst. Capt. John Lowrie sold his interest of one-half in the Minnehaha to M. L. Pottle and J. E. Bottsford, for $20,000. The other half was purchased yesterday for the same amount by Capt. Gildersleeve and Mr. Henry Eggers, both formerly of the Crescent City. The Minnehaha was built in 1857, cost $47,000, and was bought early in the war for about $45,000. She carries 1,000 tons.

There is a report that the little stern-wheel steamer H. A. Honeyer has been sold for a sum $8,000 greater than her original cost.

Capt. Griffith, of the Northern Line, lately sold, for the owner, who lives on the Upper Mississippi, the small steamer C. W. Hofischmidt, for $5,000, to Capt. Eastham, of Vincennes, Indiana. She will ply in the Wabash.

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